bell-shaped, nodding flowers were there by the hundreds, one, two, three or more to a plant. They were not all white as described in the manuals, but many were delicate shades of pink and blue, adding in no small way to the spectacle. Many flower clusters were overhanging the shallow bank, brilliant against the shining green basal cluster of leaves. In addition there were several mats ten to twenty feet in size under the white pines, hemlocks and laurel. It was observed that some plants were connected by underground stolons, which were a means of spreading and, for the most part, accounted for the mats of closely associated plant groups. With the sounds of the road crew strong in our ears, few qualms were felt as we selected the plants for our collection. While Mr. Berly and I were putting the plants in press, Mr. Cartwright took pictures, two of which were included with the specimens distributed as *Plantae Exsiccatae Grayanae* Number 1378.

Additional trips on the two succeeding years were made into the area to look at the *Shortia* which was found in a few other more or less isolated places. On one trip it was observed that the road widening and subsequent lumbering operations almost eliminated the colonies from the spot where the exsiccatae specimens were collected. Another trip on May 21, 1946 to the exact fork of the Keowee which forms the Whitewater and Toxaway Rivers was more profitable. *Shortia* plants were found, not in abundance, but still plentiful, tucked away along the deep ravines cut by rivulets entering the Toxaway. It is hoped that in spots like these, *Shortia* will survive.

Department of Botany
University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

A NEW DYSSODIA FROM TEXAS

V. L. Cory

Among an excellent series of plant specimens coming to me in 1943 from a well-known young botanist, Dr. W. L. Tolstead, who then was with the U. S. Army in a training camp at the base of the Edwards Plateau some twenty miles southwest of Abilene in Taylor County, Texas, was one new to me, and which also

seemed to be undescribed. Dr. S. F. Blake has examined the material and reports that it seems to represent a valid species.

Dyssodia texana, new species. Plant a glabrous perennial, scarcely fruticose at base, up to 15 cm. tall and with a spread of 30 cm. or more: stems diffusely branched; leaves alternate, mostly less than 1.5 cm. long, pinnatifid with 6–12 filiform spinulose-tipped divisions, which are up to 1 cm. long; peduncles slender, 3–6.5 cm. long; involucre hemispheric, 5 mm. high and 7 mm. broad, glabrous, with up to 10 lanceolate accessory bracts; principal bracts in a single series wholly coalescent up to the triangular, short-acuminate free tips; glands 1 or mostly 2 on each bract; ligules 4 mm. long and 2 mm. broad; disk-corollas 3 mm. long, the tube as long as the throat; achenes 3 mm. long, sparingly hispidulous on the angles; squamellae 10, or sometimes reduced to no more than 5, and then of the same length and truncate, but usually of two general lengths, the longer 1 mm. long and the shorter 0.75 mm. long, oblong to somewhat obovate, from truncate to acute, all erose at summit, or occasionally one or two of the longer squamellae awn-tipped or shallowly 2-lobed at apex and bearing an awn from between the two lobes that is slightly longer than the squamella itself.

Dyssodia texana, sp. nov. Perennis glabra basi vix suffrutescens ad 15 cm. alta, ramosissima et 30 cm. vel ultra lata. Folia alterna pinnatifida 1.5 cm. longa, lobis filiformibus apice spinulosis ad 1 cm. longis. Pedunculi graciles 3–6.5 cm. longi. Involucra hemispherica 5 mm. alta 7 mm. lata glabra bracteolis ad 10 onusta. Phyllarii usque ad apices deltoideos breviacuminatos glandulose uni- vel bipunctatos liberos connati. Ligulae 4 mm. longae 2 mm. latae, corollae tubulosae 3 mm. longae tubo faucem aequante. Achaenia 3 mm. longa in angulis parce hispidula, squamellas 10 biformes (1 mm. et 0.75 mm. longas) rarius uniformes gerentia, quae variant oblongae vel subovatae, apice erosae vel longiores rarius aristatae vel bilobatae e sinu aristatae arista squamellam excedente.

TYPE SPECIMEN is *Tolstead* No. 7030. It was collected by Dr. W. L. Tolstead on April 26, 1943, at Camp Barkeley in Taylor County, Texas, where it was growing in grassland in a stony clay soil. It is deposited at the Gray Herbarium. Isotype specimens are deposited at other herbaria.

The relationship of this species seems to be with *D. Treculii* and *D. Hartwegii*, being more like the latter in the length of the achenes and pappus, and more like the former in the matter of foliage. Both these species have the pappus in two series, the inner of which is thrice the length of the outer and bearing an

awn from between the two lobes of the apex, while in this species, the squamellae, except for differences in length, which roughly are of longer ones as contrasted to shorter ones, are otherwise for the most part alike, usually none being awn-tipped or bearing an awn. Moreover, in this species the squamellae are much shorter than in the two others. This plant must be an endemic species, hence it is fitting to name it for the state in which it grows.

As yet I have not collected this plant myself; but another collection has come to me, and has been given my number 46098. This came from Mr. Horace Holiman of San Angelo, Texas, and was collected on his ranch eight miles east from that city. Mr. Holiman suspected this plant as one poisonous to sheep (which it probably is not, or more likely it is not eaten by sheep) and states that it grows even more abundantly a few miles east from his place. Sooner or later I hope to collect this species myself.

I wish to express deep appreciation to Dr. W. L. Tolstead for sending me this and many other plants of his excellent collection; to Mr. Horace Holiman for his excellent material; to Drs. S. F. Blake and I. M. Johnston for critical study of my material of this species; and to Dr. L. H. Shinners for valuable assistance in preparation of the Latin description.

Range Botanist, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station,
Sonora, Texas.

PETALOSTEMUM OREOPHILUM A SPECIES OF DALEA.—My very good friend, Dr. B. C. Tharp, Professor of Botany at the University of Texas, recently told me of an observation made by himself and Dr. Fred A. Barkley, while they were studying a cotype specimen of *Petalostemum oreophilum* (a species described by me in RHODORA, Vol. 41, No. 492, December, 1939). Their discovery was that the flower of this species has ten stamens, whereas typical *Petalostemum* has but five. I have examined cotype material kindly loaned me by Mr. H. B. Parks, Botanist in Charge of the S. M. Tracy Herbarium, A. & M. College of Texas, and find from this that my friends are correct. At the time of finding this plant it resembled in appearance some of the species of *Petalostemum* and did not resemble any species of *Dalea* with which I was familiar. I took too much for granted,